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HUNGARIAN WEATHER REPORT FOR NOVEMBER 1950

Map showing distribution of rainfall is appended.

In general, the weather in November was milder, with more precipitation than usual. Frost was lighter than in October. With few exceptions, average temperatures were at least one degree higher [centigrade used throughout] than usual.

November was the second month Tother month not given in which the amount of precipitation everywhere exceeded the normal. In both months, portions of Abauj County received the least precipitation, with 48 millimeters recorded at Miskolc and 42 millimeters at Ozd, which was 98 percent of the normal in both places. The vicinity of the confluence of the Koros rivers was relatively dry, with 45 millimeters, 100 percent of normal, recorded at Babocka, and 46 millimeters, 101 percent, at Kunhalom.

The most precipitation was reported in the vicinity of the Borzsony mountains (north of the Nagymaros River), with 205 millimeters at Harmasforras. (The preceding figures were reported after the appended precipitation map was completed.) As in the previous months, the southwest received most of the precipitation: 152 millimeters, 267 percent of normal, at Gasztony; 146 millimeters, 235 percent, at Caurgo; 143 millimeters, 235 percent, at Koszeg; 240 millimeters, 219 percent, at Barcs; and 139 millimeters, 278 percent, at Felsoszentivan.

Early in November, a very cold (-10 degrees) mass of air from the Urals and a warm mass (10-20 degrees) from the Mediterranean met in a freetextending across central Europe, giving rise to continuous rains in Hungary. On 1 November, 10 millimeters' precipitation: was recorded at Baja and Mohacs, and 10 millimeters on the 2d at Szeged. There were heavy rains in the southwest on the 3d, especially in Vas and Zala Counties, reaching 80 millimeters at Zalabaksa, 71 millimeters at Lenti, 68 millimeters at Petomihalyfa, 63 millimeters at Jak, 54 at Kormend, and 52 millimeters at both Szentigotthard and Zalatarnok.

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Since much rain had already fallen in this area, the Zala River overflowed its banks at several places, and water flooded into a few houses at Salomvar. A creek feeding into the Zala at Bagodvitenyed overflowed its banks and also destroyed a bridge

Rain continued to fall on the 4th, the greatest amounts falling in Sopron County: 67 millimeters at Sopron, 57 at Brennbergbanya, 50 at Koszeg, 36 at Kapuvar, 34 at Suttor, and 32 millimeters at Fertod. Following these heavy rains, the Repce River overflowed on the 5th at Nagyeresd, and the Raba River was very high at Kormend. At Jaszapati, 14 millimeters' precipitation was reported. During these days of rain, the temperature ranged between 8 and 10 degrees, reaching 12 degrees at Baja and Kalocsa on the 12th. Nocturnal low temperature dropped to 5 degrees in only a few places, and only near the soil. There was occasional light frost on the 5th. The low-pressure centers which caused the rain of the preceding few days moved eastward, and a cooler mass arriving from the north and northeast. The overcest was broken, the amount of precipitation diminished, and nocturnal temperatures dropped. The cold wave reached its low point on the 9th, when the temperature across the country dropped below the frost point and temperatures of -5 degrees near the soil were reported in some places. The 9th was the coldest day of the month at Baja, Salgotarjan, and the eastern portion of the plains. Lowest surface temperatures were recorded at Debrecen, -7 degrees, and at Nyiregyhaza and Salgotarjan, -6 degrees.

On the 9th, warm masses of sea air arrived from the southwest, raising the temperature to 10 degrees west of the Danube. Nocturnal temperatures remained low, however, with 3 degrees recorded at Debrecen. Fog and overcast on the 10th raised nocturnal temperature to 3 degrees at Sopron and 10 degrees at Debrecen. A succession of waves of warm air from the Mediterranean brought warmer weather. A succession of waves of warm air from the month, had temperatures generally the 12th, 13th, and 14th, the warmest days of the month, had temperatures generally exceeding 15 degrees. On the 12th, 16.8 degrees were reported at Keszthely, 16.5 at Kalocsz, 16.4 at Nyiregyhaza, 16.2 at Szentgotthard, 16.0 at Budapest, 17.1 at Lenti, and 16.4 degrees at Sopron and Szombathely. On the 14th, 17.0 degrees were recorded at Szeged and 15.5 degrees at Turkeve.

Less precipitation fell on the 12th and 13th, but rain fell everywhere, every day. A cool mass entering from the west on the 14th caused general rain which was especially heavy west of the Danube and at the northern border. Precipitation recorded at Mecsekalja was 33 millimeters, at Pecs and Somogyvar 27 millimeters, at Nogradszakal and Komarom 26 millimeters, and at Barcs and Mezocsakonya 25 millimeters. There was a sharp decrease in temperature, dropping to 7-9 degrees on the 15th, and on the 16th there was general frost which was intense west of the Danube.

Warm, maritime air arriving from the southwest on the 17th caused a rise in temperature and the frost lifted everywhere except in the vicinity of Miskolc and Nyiregyhaza. In the south and southwest, the temperature rose above 10 but did not exceed 15 degrees. After the warm air receded, the overcast broke. On the night of the 19th, the temperature dropped and the frost set in again with temperatures of -1, -3 degrees generally, and -2, -5 degrees at the soil surface. The temperature at lebrecer lipped to -7 degrees.

This cold spell was quickly relieved by milder weather, and on the 20th only a few places reported surface frost. Daily high temperature generally exceeded 10 degrees.

On the 23d, cooler air entering from the west gave rise to heavy rains in the west and at the northern border. Precipitation recorded at Magastax reached hl millimeters, at Diosjeno 36, Nogradszakal 34, Kiralyret 33, Ersekvadkert 31, and at Nograd and Harmasforras 30 millimeters. As a result of the heavy precipitation, the Ipoly River overflowed its banks.

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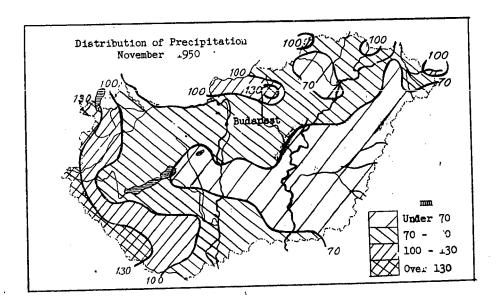
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The cool wave continued, and on the 26th, an even colder mass of polar air entered. There was no drop in daily high, with temperature rising to 6-8 degrees because of the warming effect of the sun, but nocturnal low temperatures continued to drop, reaching the low for the month on the 28th, with -4.5 degrees at Putnok, -4.0 at Sopron and Lenti, and -3.7 at Szentgotthard. Minus 6.5 degrees were recorded at the surface at Sopron.

Unusual weather continued during the last 2 days of the month. On the 30th, there was only occasional frost. In a few places, daily high temperatures exceeded 10 degrees. The continuous rain stopped on the 27th, but resumed on the 29th, and by the 30th it was raining in the entire country. On the last day of the month, the country was again blanketed by cold polar air.

Appended map follows.



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